

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

**ATTENTION!**  
Reduced Rates for the Campaign.  
We have concluded to furnish the HERALD and TRIBUNE to subscribers from this date until after the election for Congressmen next Fall at the following REDUCED RATES:  
Single subscribers, \$1.00  
Any person sending a club of Ten subscribers at FIFTY CENTS each, will receive a copy free.  
Now is the time to get a FIRST CLASS Newspaper for the campaign. Send in your clubs at once, accompanied by the cash.  
WHEELER & MAHONEY,  
Herald and Tribune Office,  
Jonesborough, Tenn.

## THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Republican Convention which assembled at Elizabethton on Friday of last week, to nominate a candidate for Senator in the 1st Senatorial District of Tennessee. It will be seen that Col. S. K. N. Patton, of this county, received the nomination. After the nomination was made, Mr. Snodgrass, of Carter County, announced himself an independent candidate and expressed a determination to run on until the day of the election. We presume Mr. Snodgrass will do so. It is characteristic of men who are determined on holding office to force themselves upon the people and while claiming to belong to this or that party they are willing to suffer a defeat of the party rather than see a rival candidate elected. We consider the Convention held at Elizabethton to have been a fair expression of the will of a majority of the Republicans in the counties composing the first Senatorial district. If any were opposed to the nomination of Col. Patton, they had every opportunity of making their opposition known before the Convention, and their failure to do so is not the fault of Col. Patton or his friends. And their refusal to abide by the decision of the Convention, is more the result of a capricious personal antipathy to the nominee, rather than from any higher feelings of patriotism or a desire for the success of the Republican party in the present campaign. Mr. Snodgrass and his friends are fully aware of the fact that to run an independent candidate at this time will result in the election of the Democratic candidate. They have no hopes of electing Mr. Snodgrass. They know that defeat is certain—that success under such circumstances is impossible and when they support Mr. Snodgrass they are contributing that much towards the election of a Democrat. We are willing to admit that Mr. Snodgrass has a perfect right to run, that any one who chooses has an unquestionable right to vote for him, but we trust that they have done so, knowing as we do, what the inevitable consequence must be, that they will have the modesty to ask nothing further at the hands of the Republican party of this district. Men who have no control over their passions and allow personal dislikes and an insatiable greed for office to overshadow every more worthy consideration, are not to be entrusted with the leadership of any party. They belong to the rule or ruin class of politicians, and their partisan asseclation and influence is as dangerous as it is unstable and unreliable. The Republican party cannot hope to succeed so long as such men control its destinies. Had Col. Patton been defeated in the Convention, he would have submitted to the decree and supported the nominee, however objectionable to him personally. Had Mr. Snodgrass received the nomination, both he and his friends would have claimed the race on the ground that he was the nominee of the party. He can now have but one object in view in running and that is the defeat of the man who defeated him in the Convention; for he knows that he has no more chance of being elected than he has of being made a bishop.

## PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

There are now in the hands of bondholders about \$2,000,000,000 in bonds bearing interest. Of this amount \$194,566,400, known as ten-forty bonds are, according to the contract, expressly payable in coin. The remainder of this large amount is payable in dollars, and it was claimed by Thaddeus Stevens, who is said to have been the author of the bill passed by Congress authorizing the issuance of these bonds, and by others, many of them good Republicans, that it was the design and intention of Congress, when these bonds were issued, that the principle was to be paid in currency. The Democratic party in Congress has taken the same view of the question, while a majority of the Republicans have, by their votes, expressed themselves in favor of paying them, principle and interest, in coin. The administration has thus far sustained Congress in this view of the matter, and there can be no doubt that the Administration and the Republican party stands committed to this policy. In support of this assertion we quote the following from the first annual Message of President Grant, issued December 6th, 1869. It says: "On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations." To secure the first of these Congress has taken two essential steps: first, in declaring by joint resolution that the public debt shall be paid, principal and interest, in coin; and second, by providing the means for paying. This question has elicited much discussion, and is, today, one of the main issues between the Republican and Democratic parties, and doubles upon the settlement of this question by the people, the destiny of the Republic party will turn in the campaign of 1872. So far, the people have sustained

ed the Administration in carrying out this policy, and the late elections in the Northern States show clearly that they are satisfied with it. The Democrats made their fight mainly against President Grant's Administration, and his financial measures and policy, but sustained as that has been by official facts and figures, to attack it successfully, was impossible, and the Democrats are again defeated by an intelligent people, as capable of judging results, as the leaders of Tammany, and much more honest in ascribing them to the proper source. It may now be considered settled that the Republicans will have a majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, and having the Senate, we may expect to see the policy of paying the bonds in gold instead of greenbacks carried out to the end of Mr. Grant's present term. The plan of paying the bonds in greenbacks, cannot be sustained by any reasonable argument. It is, in fact, equivalent to no payment at all. To attempt to discharge a debt with a commodity that leaves the creditor in a worse condition than he was before he received it, is an absurdity; yet that is just what the Democracy propose doing in offering to exchange an irredeemable paper currency that bears no interest, for interest-bearing bonds nearly on a par with gold, and for the redemption of which the national faith has time and again been pledged.

## Republican Convention.

At a Republican Convention called to meet at Elizabethton, Carter County, on Friday, Oct. 14th, 1870, D. B. Jenkins was elected Chairman, and M. S. Mahoney appointed Secretary.  
Hon. F. Singletary moved that a Committee of three be appointed on credentials.  
David Taylor, H. P. Singletary, and Wm. Mullen, were appointed as such committee, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following as delegates: Carter County, J. P. Vanhus, D. S. Nave, G. W. Emmert, Jas. J. Angel, Dr. Hughes, Jas. Perry, Wm. J. Folsom and the Chairman.  
Washington County, M. S. Mahoney, David Taylor, William February, Israel McEnturf, Milburn Hodge, Elbert Sevier, (col.) David Love, (col.).  
Sullivan County, Wm. Mullen, Isaac Stephens, A. C. Shipley, Alex. Cawood, Jas. J. Cawood, Jas. A. Johnson.  
Johnson County, unrepresented.  
Hon. F. S. Singletary moved that a Committee of two be appointed to settle the basis of voting.  
The committee was appointed and reported the following, which was adopted: Washington 13, Carter 12, Sullivan 8, Johnson 7.  
On motion it was resolved that a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a nomination.  
During the absence of some of the delegates, Col. Patton was called upon and addressed the Convention.  
The following gentlemen were then put in nomination: N. B. Owens, Mr. Snodgrass, J. Welch, T. H. Easley, S. K. N. Patton.  
On the third ballot, Col. Patton having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention.  
Wm. Mullen moved the appointment of a committee to inform Col. Patton of his nomination, which was done.  
Col. Patton soon afterward appeared, and in an appropriate speech, thanked the convention for its action, and accepted the nomination. After which  
Mr. Snodgrass came forward and announced himself an independent candidate.  
It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the "Herald and Tribune," and "Union Flag."

## TEXAS LETTER.

CARLETON, TEXAS, October 3, 1870.  
Messrs. Editors: I was residing at case, *sed non cum dignitate*, the other day when the "Herald and Tribune" was handed to me; and I assure you it was like a ray of light falling athwart a shadowed pathway. And now a few words about emigrants and migration. It is not to be presumed that persons who have been raised in good society, would from choice prefer a new country, where the laws of society are lax, and where they must constantly encounter and mingle with uncouth individuals, with whom they can have nothing in common. Hence I have come to the conclusion that but very few of those termed the "better class" emigrate, except on the account of poverty. The plebeians display a commendable zeal in removing, and I think they deserve more credit than the other class mentioned, for they are prompted to seek the West and contend with nature in its primitive state, by that fire that forever burns in the bosom of every true man, viz: love of freedom and independence. Here, they are, comparatively speaking, as free as the unshackled winds of heaven. While the person of refinement thinks there are more avenues to wealth in the new country, the very rarely makes it his permanent abiding place, for in his mind's eye he sees his earthly elysium back in one of the old States to which he intends to return when he has accumulated sufficient means to live upon comfortably. But success in most cases is a bubble which disappears when about to be grasped.  
Since I have seen a crop mature here, I must admit that the soil, which is thin and sandy, produces deceivably. Potatoes and almost all kinds of esculent roots grow finely, and with little cultivation. Wheat, oats, and barley grow well, but since the cultivation of cotton is so much more profitable, they are sown only in small quantities. In many counties, where they used to raise wheat and no cotton, it is just *vice versa* now. Dallas, Tarrant, Cook and Parker counties are said to possess better advantages than any other localities in the State. The face of the country between the Sabine and Trinity rivers being low and flat, presents many causes for local sickness, since the bayous and rivers are fringed with large tracts of marshy land, from which the poisonous vapors arise and are disseminated over the surrounding country. I do not know that we have more fatal diseases here than in Tennessee, but we have many more of a lighter character, which are quite annoying, though seldom terminating in death. Yours truly,  
JOHN M. BRANSON.

## War News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special to the New York Times yesterday states that Bazaine has escaped from Metz and is marching with his entire force to the relief of Verdun.  
A special to the Herald from Tours says it is rumored that Orleans has been evacuated, which caused immense excitement.  
A later dispatch confirms the rumor.  
It is officially announced that Trochu led a brilliant sortie in person. There is much enthusiasm.  
140,000 Springfield rifles, per steamer Lafayette, have arrived.  
LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Standard has a Tours telegram announcing that Bazaine has achieved a great victory. Bazaine, it appears, is free to move upon Thionville.  
This report is considered doubtful.  
TOURS, Oct. 16.—There has been no additional official news received from Orleans.  
It is understood that large forces are face to face near Fort St. Aubin. A general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying reinforcements forward. Garibaldi has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges with a brigade of Garde Mobiles attached. Gambetta sent Garibaldi's appointment to General Combarbiers commanding the eastern department and hopes he will support Garibaldi.  
A decree has been issued subjecting Generals who allow themselves to be surprised to court martial.

VERSAILLLES 16th, via LONDON Oct. 17.—Reports of the French successes before Paris, are untrue, and invented for the purpose of kindling courage in the people. The Prussians hold exactly the same positions they occupied on the 19th of September. Two small skirmishes between the outposts on Thursday and Friday, are the only encounters during the week. Soissons after an obstinate defence of four days capitulated to the German forces.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is credited here that negotiations are quietly but actively progressing, with a view to effecting peace. The main obstacle now is the belligerent temper of the Parisians.  
A Rouen dispatch of Friday night announces the approach of the Prussians. The Nationalists are preparing to resist them.  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—Gambetta has started for Lyons.  
Bayonnet, Prefect of Lyons, reviewed 50,000 National Guards yesterday, amid great enthusiasm.  
Bazaine's brother, at Rouen, publishes a circular stating that the Marshal of France, by vote of the empire.  
The capture of Soissons by the Germans includes 4,000 prisoners.  
TOURS, Oct. 17.—The *Moniteur* notices with disgust the utter absence of any effort to cut the communication of the Prussians, and asserts that only a slight move is necessary, anywhere between Paris and the Rhine, to compel the withdrawal of the besiegers.  
The Prussians have sent for siege trains to assist in the reduction of New Breisch.  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—A report that General Beyer has left Metz for Versailles is considered authentic. A rumor that negotiations are pending for peace, on the basis of the evacuation of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia, is also believed to be well founded. It is also stated that an interview between Bismarck and Favre to that end, is soon to take place.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Soissons capitulated at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg entered the town at the head of his army. The German losses were 4,000 prisoners and 132 guns were taken.  
Bazaine has made offers of capitulation. Heavy reinforcements reach the army before Paris daily.  
Russia reports Thiers' proposition for a Congress of the great powers.  
Washington, Oct. 16.—The French gunboat *Harante* captured two German vessels off the South American coast.  
The Prussians have evacuated Beauneau and blew up the viaduct before leaving.  
The opening shots of the Paris bombardment were fired from Lorraine on Friday.  
Tireurs near Epinal on the 13 checked the advance of the Prussians in that direction in an engagement which lasted three hours.  
A squad of 30 Uhlans was repulsed at Sarent Deux, on the left bank of the Sore.  
There is reason to believe the army which captured Soissons is 220,000 strong, and will attack other strong places in Northern France.  
A balloon from Paris with a quarter ton of letters has fallen at Namur. Another alighted at Valenciennes with two hundred pounds of correspondence.  
A decree was issued by the Paris Government on the 11th which extends the time for the payment of commercial bills to the 14th of November.  
More than a million muskets have been given out to the Nationals and Mobiles, and the distribution continues.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Dates received to the 14th say the Prussians were driven from Baymuf and Chatillon on the 13th. The destruction of the Chateau St. Cloud is confirmed.  
TOURS, Oct. 17.—All the departments within a hundred kilometers of the enemy are declared to be in a state of siege.  
There is nothing official from the confronting armies at Laferre.  
A sortie from New Breisch favored by fogs surprised and killed many Prussians.  
MANENBOURG, Oct. 16.—A balloon which left Paris on the 7th arrived this morning.  
Paris is still courageous. A battle occurred on Saturday outside the walls in which 3,000 Prussians were killed.  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—Late China advice show continued war preparations.

## Burial of General Lee.

LINCOLN, Oct. 15.  
General Lee was buried to-day. The weather was clear and pleasant. Every house was draped.  
The State dignitaries and many other distinguished persons were present.  
Officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army acted as a guard of honor.  
A singular story is told of compound interest. A minister at Alliance, Ohio, to bring suit against a man for over \$46,000 for marrying him. Fifteen years ago he married the man, who wanted to pay him a hundred dollars. He said he would give six bushels down, and double the number of bushels every year until the minister is paid. As it has been fourteen years, and many potatoes yet, it amounts to 99,208 bushels, and at fifty cents a bushel, to \$49,604.

## The town of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

The Chinese Government declines to take any action providing against further outbreaks.  
Specie has vanished from France.  
The people have destroyed the Catholic buildings in Pekin.

## State Comptroller Pennekaker is very ill.

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## China and the United States.

BY REV. WM. SPEER, D. D.  
Formerly Missionary in China and to the Chinese in California.  
A work of abiding interest and full of practical information on a subject now greatly exciting the public mind.  
It treats of the Chinese, their history, their habits and customs; the Chinese labor in America; the problem of Chinese labor, and the probable influence of Chinese immigration to our country and continent. The press everywhere pronounces it the most timely, as well as the most deeply interesting work of the day.  
700 pages, 40 full page illustrations. Elegantly bound. A chance to make money fast. Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials. Address  
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,  
274 & 276 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

## Circuit Court at Jonesborough.

In this cause it is alleged that the defendant on the 3rd day of July, 1868, did wilfully and of his own accord abandon the plaintiff and she has not since heard of him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Herald and Tribune, calling upon him to appear before the Circuit Court at Jonesborough, Tennessee, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of November, 1870, to answer or demur, otherwise this cause will be set for hearing as of his default. October 1st, 1870.  
700c20-prsfc \$3.00.

## GOOD WATCHES AT OLD PRICES.

AS the sole Agents in the United States for the Liverpool Watch Co. we are authorized by them to close out a large stock of watches at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable in operation, which will convince any Millwright or Mill-owner of their superiority over any other Machine. Yours &c.,  
JAS. A. TAYLOR.

## BOON'S CHURCH WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENN., Oct. 12, 1870.

Messrs. THOMAS & CUMMINGS—Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry as to how we like the John Russell Smut Machine we purchased of you, and have now in operation, we can cheerfully say that the No. 3 Russell Smut Machine that we purchased from you does the best work with less loss of good grain than any other machine in our knowledge. Wm. B. BOWMAN, HENRY LINEWEAVER.

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BASIOR & SWATSELE.

## THOMAS &amp; CUMMINGS, No. 5, Cox's Row, Jonesborough, Tenn.

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## Risks Taken Throughout East Tennessee. CONVEYANCING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. We shall be pleased to see or correspond with parties interested in Real Estate matters. We make no charge for information.

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## FIRST NEW GOODS OF THE SEASON AT JONESBOROUGH!

## I am happy to inform my friends and the public that I am now receiving my FALL &amp; WINTER GOODS.

## Comprising every thing in the DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND GROCERY LINES.

## In short all Goods usually kept in a first class Store, which will be SOLD AS LOW AS POSSIBLE FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

## A task is a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember that these are New and Fresh Goods just received from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

## I. SIESFELD. Jonesboro, Aug 31, 1870.

## LOOK HERE!!! New Boot and Shoe Store JONESBOROUGH TENN.

## I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. I will keep all kinds of work on hand from the best French calf boots to the best brogan shoe. My work is all put up by experienced workmen under my own supervision, and warrant all work done in my shop. All kinds of work made to order on the shortest notice. Particular attention given to Ladies Work. Shop, first door east of the Post Office, and opposite the Agricultural establishment of Thomas &amp; Cummings. H. P. MILLER, 700c20m19.

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## THOMAS &amp; CUMMINGS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, GRASS SEEDS, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Window and Door Frames.

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## TO MILLERS AND MILL-OWNERS.

Every Miller knows the importance of having wheat as thoroughly clean as possible, in order to make a good article of Flour. To enable you to do this you must have a good SMUT MACHINE. After testing the qualities, durability and utility of the best smutters manufactured, we can honestly say we believe JOHN RUSSELL'S Machine to be the best in the United States. We give below a few of the many certificates sent us from the best Millers and Mill owners in our county who are now using this Smutster.

MIDWAY, GREENE COUNTY TENN., Sept. 27th, 1870.  
Messrs. THOMAS & CUMMINGS—Gentlemen: You would probably like to know something concerning Mr. Rader's Smut Machine. I must say it is the best Machine in use. I consider it the champion of the world, and no doubt it will sell many others in this section. They certainly need no other recommendation than your superiority over any other Machine. Yours &c.,  
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## EAST TENNESSEE SCHOOLS.

## Jonesborough FEMALE COLLEGE AND GRADED SCHOOL, JONESBOROUGH, EAST TENNESSEE.

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